Basic amenities to rural population

579. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bulk of our rural population lacks basic amenities;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons therefor;

(c) what is the percentage of our rural population which has access to latrines;

(d) what is the number of identified problem villages and how many of them have so far been provided drinking water during the last one year; and

(e) what special effects have of late been made or are proposed to be made to uplift the rural people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RUI'.AL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) There are gaps in the provision of basic amenities in the rural areas. It is to fulfil these needs that the Minimum Needs Programme was introduced in the first year of the Fifth Five *Y* Plan. The objective of the programme is to establish a net-work of basic services and facilities of social eonsumption in all the areas upto nationally-accepted norms, within a specific time-frame. The programme is designed to assist in raising living standards and in reducing the regional disparities in development. The programme is essentially in investment in human resources. The basic needs of the people identified for this programme are Elementary Education. Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, • Rural Housing, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums and Nutrition.

(c) It has been estimated that at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan less than 1 per cent of the rural population had access to sanitary latrines .

(d) At the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1-4-1980), 230784 villages were identified as problem villages. Approximately 192024 villages were provided with drinking water facilities during the Sixth Plan period. Fresh surveys are being conducted by State Governments/UTs. to identify villages that might have become problem villages subsequent to 1-4-1980. During the last one year, during 1985-86, 45198 villages have been provided with at least one safe source of drinking water.

(e) The major thrust of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Seventh Plan would be to integrate the programme with other rural development and anti-poverty programmes so as to create necessary linkages in the delivery services. The MNP comprises two distinct sets of activities: human resource development activities, which cover elementary and adult education, health, drinking water supply, nutrition and rural housing and activities relating to area development like rural roads and village electrification. The various components of the MNP seek to enhance the impact of both beneficiary oriented and ai -lopment programmes of rural development. While the MNP increases the productive capacity of the community as a whole by indirect impact the rural development programmes improve the economic condition of the individual with a direct and personalised approach. The two sets of programmes are mutually supportive and, therefore, need to be linked. Besides, the development of linkages between MNP and rural development and anti-poverty programmes, it is proposed to add some new components to the MNP during the Seventh Plan. These are domestic cooking energy, ilic distribution and rural sanitation. However, the programme guidelines for public distribution and rural sanitation are yet to be worked out. A total provision of Rs. 10081.72 crores has been made in the plan as against the provision of Rs. 4924 crores for the Sixth Plan for the

Minimum Needs Programme In the State Sector. The Central Sector outlay for the Plan has been envisaged at Rs. 1464.22 crores.

Financial crisis in DDA doe to Asiad

580. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: WUl the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Indian Express of 13 July, 1986 under the heading 'DDA blames Asiad for financial mess' wherein it has been reported that the DDA has communicated to the Ministry of Urban Development that a total amount of Rs. 76 crores is lying blocked in Asiad properties, apart from flats worth about Rs. 41 crores, which are yet to be disposed of; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the demand of funds made by the DDA in respect of Asiad Properties are given below:—

(Rs. in Crores)

(i) I.G. Stadium Rs. 66.07	
Less grant from G.O.I. Rs. 9 80	56.27
(ii) Venue Hotel Bldg.	11.42
(iii) Dining Hall AGVC	5.90
(iv) Hospital Bldg. AGVC	1 18
(v) Prac ice Hall AGVC	1 33
(vi) Cycle velodreme AGVC	2.03
Less grant from G.O.I. Rs. 1 22	0.81
(vii) Shooting Range/ Trans i Complex, Tuglakabad. Mehrauli Rd. Etc. Rs. 3.35 Less grant from G.O.I. Rs. 1.13	2.22
TOTAL	79.13

	Rs. in crores
(B) ***Properties being run on licence fee basis***	
(i) Cultural Centre AGVC	6.80
(ii) Coffee Houses, AGCC	1.05
(C) ***To be disposed of through auction***	
(i) Shopping Centre AGVC	0.70
TOTAL	87.68
(D) ***Amount outstanding in r/o Asiad Flats***	34.10
GRAND TOTAL	121.78

Amount spent on IRDP and NREP

581. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: WUl the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spen: on IRDP and NREP during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) what is the amount earmarked to be spent on these programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plen period;

(c) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the people getting aid under these programmes are not poor;

(d) what is the mode of selection of beneficiaries under these programmes and whether Government guidelines are being foUowed strictly in this regard; and

(e) what measures Government propose to take to ensure that the benefits of these programmes reach the needy?

THE MINISTER OF STAIE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) An amount of Rs. 1661.17 crores under IRDP and Rs. 1834.25 crores under NREP was spent during Sixth Five Year Plan period.